

Circuit Court.

The May term of the Circuit Court for Anderson County will begin at this place on Monday next. The term will be chiefly occupied with criminal business, and will not likely last more than one week, we understand.

A Splendid Recommendation.

Among the many flattering encomiums of commercial fertilizers, we do not remember to have seen anything quite as unique and forcible as that contained in a recent letter from a planter in Hart County, Ga., addressed to our townsman, S. Bleckley, Esq., the agent at this place of the Wando Fertilizer. This recommendation is fully equal to the best certificates of patent medicine venders, and is in the following language:

"I hope we will have great luck with the Wando, though my wife is somewhat uneasy. She read your pamphlet, where it speaks of everything growing so finely that comes in contact with the Wando, and she didn't like for the little boys to stay about where I was using it, for fear they would grow so fast she could not keep them in pants. My little numerous family of boys is inclined to grow very fast, any way. Well, if you see anybody that has become low-spirited about the Wando, you just tell him that I strewed some alongside of a persimmon tree in the morning, and when I went back it was put out and looked flourishing. If you know of a lazy man anywhere, and he is not able to buy any, do give him a sack. I think it is a great stimulant for a lazy man, if he has any spunk about him at all. That is, it acts so with me."

The Baltimore Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party in South Carolina, as it was organized in 1868, has issued a call for a State Convention to meet in Columbia on the 11th of June next. We have heretofore expressed the opinion that it would be unwise and impolitic to send delegates from South Carolina to the National Democratic Convention, and we have failed to observe, in the light of recent events, any good reason to change this opinion. It is argued that we should be represented at Baltimore, in order to impress upon our Northern political allies the necessity for an endorsement of the Cincinnati nominees, or at least to prevent an antagonism between the Liberal Republicans and Democrats, by exerting an influence against the nomination of a Democratic ticket. But, let us suppose that the influence of South Carolina would fail to accomplish this result. What is then proposed by the advocates of a representation at Baltimore? Should the majority determine to put a straight-out Democratic ticket in the field, the delegates from every State would be forced to sustain the nomination, or retire from the Convention. In the latter event, their action would be misconstrued, an have an unhappy effect upon the general result. We would not be willing to place delegates in a false position, and yet there would be no alternative in the event of a separate nomination at Baltimore, for it is conceded on every hand that the only hope in South Carolina at this time consists in abstaining from this identical course. It is within the range of probabilities that a split may occur in the Radical ranks, when the anti-Radical element might choose the most liberal wing for a temporary alliance, in order to effect much-needed reforms in the State government. A delegation from South Carolina to the National Democratic Convention would effectually close the door against such a probability, and once more cement the Radical party in this State. Non-action is the wisest policy just now, in our judgment, and for this reason we will not advise the Democrats to send delegates from this County to the proposed State Convention.

BRIEF MENTION.—We extend a cordial invitation to that portion of our subscribers justly termed delinquents to visit our sanctum during Court week, as we desire to have their pictures taken by our special artist on the spot. Some of them are about fading from memory's caset, and if we can't get their money, we propose to retain likenesses of their crest-fallen images as a perpetual warning to others.

Col. James S. Cothran, of Abbeville, was in our town on Tuesday last, upon private and professional business.

Hon. Thos. G. Clemson and lady, of Pendleton, intend spending a few months with their friends in the North, as we learn from the *Keen-see Courier*.

The Columbia Union states that Warren D. Wilkes, member of the House from Anderson County, has signed the call for an extra session of the Legislature.

The local editor of the Abbeville *Medium* has been presented with a cravat, and he promises to be happy when he gets a new hat to complete his summer costume.

Dr. Henry Sloan, Assistant Physician to the State Lunatic Asylum, was in our town yesterday. He is a native of this county, and has many warm friends here, who are justly proud of his reputation.

The second quarterly conference for the Anderson station will be held at the Methodist Church on Saturday and Sunday next. The District Conference will be held at Williamston, embracing the third Sunday in July next.

It is reported that a lady in Ohio has become insane through the importunities of sewing machine agents. This may or may not be true, but we know a gentleman in this town who became furiously mad in consequence of the pertinacious visits of a life insurance agent.

The Waxahachie (Texas) *Democrat* of the 4th inst. mentions that Mr. B. F. Carpenter, formerly of Anderson, brought to that office a few stalks of wheat measuring five feet and four inches high, and bearing heads containing seventy odd grains. Very good, Benjamin, for high!

There is no truth in the report that a certain citizen of this town, returning home late one night last week, mistook his wife's yeast jar for his favorite ale jug, and took therefrom "a long pull and a strong pull." He is not anxious to be regarded as a rising man, and denies the soft impeachment.

"The United Brethren."

A communication from Mr. Warren D. Wilkes, in another column, explains his connection with the "Independent Order of United Brethren." This privilege is granted most readily and cheerfully, as Mr. Wilkes was not in our mind when the comments were made upon this secret political organization, and we would have expressed just as decided views without knowing a single member of the Brotherhood. The introduction of this order into Anderson County was the legitimate subject for a local paragraph, and the names of the officers were obtained from the Columbia Union, as furnished to that paper by the Grand Secretary, who established the council at Belton. All this is proper and right, and comes within the sphere of our duties as a journalist. We did not create the facts, and are not responsible for them. Mr. Wilkes has a perfect right to choose his political associates and associations, and we would not for an instant restrain him in any particular. If such connections, stated by us as a matter of news, bring him into disrepute among the good people of Anderson County, we cannot be censured for the result, since he has voluntarily placed himself in that position. He accepts the consequences, however, and cannot complain of our course towards him. Moreover, we do not understand that Mr. Wilkes charges us with any unfairness in the publication made two weeks ago, and certainly he does not so express it. But we have deemed it proper to state our position correctly, in order that our readers may not misunderstand the motives by which we are actuated.

Mr. Wilkes asserts in substance that the Brotherhood is to be used as a means of effecting reforms within the Republican party, that honest and reliable Republicans may be put into office. He cites the prediction of Gov. Orr in 1870 that necessary reforms must be attained in that way alone. This is an unfortunate allusion, since the powerful intellect and influence of Judge Orr failed to accomplish any reform in the management of the State government, after the triumph of the Radical party in 1870. Not only is this true, in point of fact, but the "abuse and misfeasance in office" (which Judge Orr frankly admitted) grew worse and worse from the moment of their triumph, until the disgraceful condition of affairs in this State has been strongly condemned by men of every shade of political opinion throughout the entire country. Every intelligent man admits that the State government of the last two years has been infinitely more shameless and unscrupulous than ever before, and we do not think that Mr. Wilkes will deny the proposition. Under such circumstances, and through the agency of an organization concocted by the very class of Republicans who are responsible for the past management of public affairs, it is now proposed to purify the Radical ranks, and set up the standard of "capacity, honesty and reliability," as a test of fitness for position. There can be no objection to the accomplishment of this purpose, as all classes of our citizens would materially profit by such a result. But we differ very widely with Mr. Wilkes, who seems to believe that the "United Brethren" will give direction to the power of the Radical party in consummating these desirable objects. We are firmly convinced that the Brotherhood will be used, not only to continue in power like officials to those now ruling the State, but to bolster up and defend past corrupt practices, thereby perpetuating the evils so justly censured by enlightened public opinion. When reforms begin through the agency of the Brotherhood, we will cheerfully accord full credit to that organization; but until practical demonstration is made of their intentions, and professed faith is supplemented by actual works, we shall remain among that incredulous portion of the commonwealth who do not believe that secret political organizations are productive of good—much less the "United Brethren," which is so much doubted by unfinching Republicans of faithful record, to our certain knowledge.

Proposed Adjournment of Congress.

In the House of Representatives, on last Thursday, a resolution was offered by Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, providing for an adjournment of Congress on the 3rd of June to the last Thursday in November next. Butler explained his motion proposing to adjourn until November, instead of *sine die*, as being intended to keep in force the act authorizing suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and which expires at the end of the present session. His proposition would extend the session legally until the time fixed in November. He was proceeding to state the reasons for taking the recess, owing to the disorderly condition of affairs in the South, when he was called to order, and the Speaker decided that the debate was not in order upon a resolution for final adjournment. Nevertheless, Butler proceeded to speak of the prevalence in the South of rape, murder and robbery. Mr. Beck denounced Butler's statements as untrue. Not being permitted to go on with his remarks, Butler said he would grant to the other side of the House the mercy of silence, and moved the previous question, which was not seconded. Mr. Dawes then offered a substitute, proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Monday, 3rd of June, which was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Later advices from Washington give the information that both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 29th inst.

Another Recantation.

We published last week a revised opinion of Attorney-General Chamberlain in regard to the operations of the license law, wherein it was decided that a license issued by any County Auditor was good throughout the State. It appears that the Attorney-General is somewhat troubled about this anomalous law, as we find another decision in the Columbia Union which revokes a former opinion relative to the tax on clergymen. In a communication to the State Auditor, Mr. Chamberlain says: "Upon further reflection and examination, I conclude that ministers or clergymen are not liable to a license tax under the recent law." Thus, one by one the roses fade, and the beauties of the license law are made to vanish before the power of common sense.

The New York *Tribune* announces that "Mr. Greeley accepts no invitation to speak on political questions while a candidate," and expresses the hope that this announcement will be accepted as his final determination.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

BELTON, S. C., 17th May, 1872.

MR. HOYT: In your issue of the 9th instant, you gazette the introduction of the "Independent Order of United Brethren" into Anderson County, and publish my name as connected therewith. With no disposition to engage in a newspaper controversy, I beg leave to say, that recognizing to the fullest extent the vast and fundamental changes wrought in our State and Federal Constitutions, by the results of the late war, and accepting the equal civil and political rights of all American citizens, I am free to say that I am a Republican; and that I am a member of the Independent Order of United Brethren—an organization sufficiently powerful to "play an important part in the coming campaign," both State and National. You assume that it is the successor of the Union League; of the latter body I know nothing, not being a member; but I do know that many men belong to the "Brotherhood" who do not, and never did, belong to the League.

You have published the *object and obligation* of the Order, copied from its Constitution; both of which I affirm are correct, word for word; and I ask any candid man if any "unworthy ends" are set forth therein? If not, then none such are designed by the order. If the Democratic party of this State, in 1870, when it laid aside its name and ancient principles, and under the name of Reform, assimilated the principles of the Republicans, meant what it said, then I do not see how it can object to the principles of the order, as copied by you from the constitution. The Reformers desired to reform the administration of the State Government, and to put honest and reliable men into office; they called to the colored men to join them, but they would not. As Gov. Orr predicted in his Scott-Ransier letter, if any reforms were effected, they would have to emanate from the Republican party itself. All attempts to seriously distract and divide the Republican party in the coming campaign will fail. All honest Republicans desire to put honest and reliable Republicans into office; and the Brotherhood is one powerful means to give direction to the power of the party to attain this result. So long as the Brotherhood stands by its avowed objects, and strives in good faith to accomplish them, I will support and defend it; when it fails in this, I will as honestly renounce all connection with it.

I am not aware that the "United Brethren" were instituted to promote the election of Gov. Scott, or of any other Republican, to office; nor do its members countenance the misfeasance or malfeasance of any Republic official, any more than you do that of any Democratic official. Its avowed principle is, *capacity, honesty and reliability*, the test of fitness for position.

As to its being a secret organization, it has no more or greater secrets, than obtain in the Executive Committees of all political organizations. Feeling conscious of the purity of my motives, and of the correctness of my principles and policy, of their adaptation to promote the interests and to secure the rights of all classes of our citizens, I can afford to endure whatever obloquy unthinking and intolerant partisans may endeavor to heap upon me. Although I do not aspire to any office within the gift of the people, at the ensuing election, yet I expect, if spared, to take part in the campaign, and to vindicate myself and my principles before the people of Anderson County—a people for whom I have twice periled all and lost all, and whose honor and interests I have never betrayed, upon whatever arena I have stood up for them.

Very Respectfully,
WARREN D. WILKES.

The dry weather continued until last Friday, when light rains visited this section, and on Saturday there were additional and heavier showers. High winds on Sunday and Monday, however, completely dried the earth. Yesterday was cloudy, and a light shower of rain fell in the morning. Farmers are still complaining about bad stands of cotton. Wheat is looking fine, with some rust on the blade occasionally. The oat crop is unpromising. Not much said about the corn prospect.

THE AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM.—The Georgia Press Association, at their recent annual meeting, adopted the following report and resolutions:

The Committee to whom was referred the fact, called to the attention of the Association by Colonel C. W. Saylor, that the editors of the different newspapers in the city of Mexico have formed themselves into a society with a constitution which binds them to abstain from personalities towards each other when discussing politics, report that it is gratifying to learn that true Castilian elegance and chivalry survive among that unfortunate people, misgoverned for more than a generation, and subjected to frequent recurring revolutions—ever wasting and making insecure both rights of persons and property.

Let us take example from a people whom we deem inferior in stability, education and civilization. Let us realize that vulgarity, billingsgate and vituperation indicate the backward, and weaken instead of giving strength to argument.

The press, from mail and railroad facilities, has become the most wonderful educational power of the age. It is teacher and preacher to all classes—reaching city, village and hamlet. Its utterances, unlike the spoken words of the orator, are recorded to be read, scanned, pondered and laid away for review and examination, without trusting for recall to an unreliable memory. The responsibility of the press is commensurate with the magnitude of its audience and the vastness of its power. It is an engine of irremediable evil, or of appreciable good. Those who control it should realize that the pen is mightier than the sword. They should be guided by an integrity unimpeachable, by principle unswerving, worshipping Truth with undeviating devotion; and illustrating the press with the courtesies and amenities and chivalry which characterize the perfect gentleman in private and social life.

Your Committee, in the light of these views, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association will reprobate and eschew all vituperation and personalities in editorial discussion with each other.

Resolved, That proprietors and editors should exclude from their columns all language personally offensive to propriety, contained in anonymous communications, however responsible the author may be.

—Mr. G. E. Elford, associate editor of the *Greenview Mountaineer*, has severed his connection with the paper, on account of its endorsement of the Cincinnati nominees.

The Columbia *Phoenix* records a peculiarly hard case. A State official, who has not received any portion of his salary for several months, has been compelled to borrow money to pay his license tax "on salary," which is still due.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1872.

The recent nomination of Mr. Greeley of course constitutes the conversational pabulum of the street. Find a knot of men anywhere, and out of it grows a bet or a vote, and as may be expected of New York city, the majority favors the election of the white-coated philosopher. The Southerners here, almost without exception, deprecate any action adverse to him by the Democratic Convention, and there are those among them who predict a bolt from that Convention by the Southern delegation should Mr. Greeley's nomination not be ratified. Meanwhile he pursues the even tenor of his way, is seen little in public, writes the most non-committal letters, and modestly refrains from advertising himself in the *Tribune*. It is understood that he will retire from the paper, at least during the canvass, and furthermore that in the event of a straight Democratic nomination in July, he will withdraw his name as a candidate in favor of the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

One of the strongest illustrations of the power of the press came to my knowledge the other day. You will remember that, two or three months ago, the New York journals were teeming with accounts of the run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank, and that others succumbed to the pressure. I have been informed that it occurred in this wise. The New York *Sun* having occasion to correct some error of statement, properly sent one of its reporters to the bank to obtain the desired facts. He was rudely treated, and returned to Mr. Dana, the editor, who thereupon instructed his employee to investigate and open his batteries. The reporter went to his task *con amore*. It required but a dozen well put lines to arouse suspicion and gather the crowd, and for weeks the place was thronged and the integrity of the bank placed in the greatest jeopardy. Every inducement was offered to the *Sun*, it is said, to let go its bull-dog grip, but threats, persuasions and proffers alike failed to move the sturdy editor, until his lesson in politeness had been taught, and only then did he relinquish his hold. Since that time the reportorial fraternity have received from bank officers the common courtesies of life.

There are a good many frauds in the community that ought to be reached and exposed in the same way. For instance, one of the great Tea Corporations of New York is flooding the country with circulars inviting the public to organize clubs for the purchase of tea by the pound or package, and the most extraordinary inducements in the way of high sounding Chinese names, and low prices, are offered to unsuspecting country people to invest in what is little better than rank poison. The truth is, that the firm which has a great many green and gold establishments scattered here and there, are known by New Yorkers to have agents engaged in purchasing tea grounds from the different hotels and restaurants, which are dried, mixed with chemicals and a small proportion of fresh tea, perfumed, and are then put up in attractive parcels, and sent forth at a price somewhat below regular trade rates to poison unsuspecting lovers of the beverage. The entire cost of the drug thus prepared is probably not twenty cents a pound. It is a traffic quite as pernicious as that of the swindling liquor dealer.

The past week has been strongly productive of large fires both in the city and neighborhood, and insurance companies have suffered heavily. A conflagration of the woods is raging in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie, even while I write, and whole villages are threatened with destruction.

There also seems to be an epidemic in crime. Broken heads, perforated bodies, suicides, and murders constitute the record of local events, and people are beginning to talk about it—which is something in New York.

One woman has married a whole family of Smiths, father, sons, brother-in-law, and everything else that wears breeches. One of them at last went crazy—had the "jim jams," shot the woman, and so, the party have come to grief. Another poor soul soused her nine days' old baby in a bucket of water, because her husband is on his way home after a three years' absence. Cause, remorse—result, insanity. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

I have just had occasion to examine the new cancer remedy introduced by the U. S. Government from Ecuador, and about which there has been considerable discussion in the newspapers. I find it to be, not a patent medicine as I supposed, but a mere fibrous root, the bark of which is ground and infiltrated in the ordinary manner. Its name is Condurango, and Dr. Keene, the government agent, informs me that it is as well known in Peru for its remedial qualities, and is as extensively used for all affections of the blood, as our mustard and wormwood are known here. There are two or three varieties, however, and care should be observed in selecting the best. That which is imported by Doctors Bliss and Keece, of this city, who went to Ecuador for the purpose of reporting upon the facts to the State Department, is under the supervision of the directors of the Peruvian hospitals, and therefore pure. The manufacture of the article is immense, and the cures of well known persons which have attended its use, especially in this city, are attracting a great deal of attention.

I am informed of a gallant act performed in mid ocean by Captain Berry, of the steamship Charleston, which plies between the port by that name and this city. While he was standing on the promenade deck, a little child in the arms of its nurse, either sprang or fell overboard. As quick as thought the noble fellow followed, and almost before the little one touched the water, he had the child in his arms and safe. Being an excellent swimmer he sustained himself until the steamer was stopped and boats came to the rescue.

The weather is in advance of the season, and white hats, thin clothes and soda water have commenced their reign. The great parks are thronged with visitors every afternoon, and summer resorts are beginning to fill up with city guests.

The summer books promise to be unusually readable. All of the publishers announce more or less of the best reprints and translations. One of the most entertaining volumes thus far issued is by E. J. Hale & Son, entitled "Dare Fairfax," a charmingly written life-story, in which romance, sentiment and fine descriptive powers are combined to hold the attention of the reader from beginning to end. The same firm publish "Salted with Fire," and a strange

semi-scientific satire on Creation, called "The Comet"—a book which, if written in England, would have made a life long reputation for its author, and have been wondered at by mankind.

From the South Carolinian.

Letter from General J. B. Kershaw.

CAMDEN, S. C., May 14, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your valued favor and gladly avail myself of the opportunity you afforded me of expressing my views of the policy proper to be pursued by our people in the present emergency. I have given our system its first duty to seek the rescue of the State from ruin and bankruptcy, and the consequent expatriation of many of her best people. Our action in general politics should be controlled by this prime necessity. If we can promote the establishment of a better government at Washington, it is our duty to do so, chiefly because it will relieve our people from Federal oppression, and check the misrule of the State government now emboldened by the countenance and supposed sympathy of the General Government. If, however, our participation in the Presidential canvass will at all impair our power to wrest the State from the plunderers who now control her destinies, we should carefully refrain from it. I believe it to be our duty to lay aside all party preferences, and, as citizens of South Carolina, seek her rescue from further ruin and degradation, as a man would fight the fire around his own domicile before joining his neighbors to arrest a general fire in the woods. If there be any hope of present improvement in the State government, it is to be expected from a reform movement within the Republican party. From indications already observed, I am not without hope that such a movement will be developed, and that it may assume such proportions as that it may be made to succeed by judicious co-operation on our part. Should the Republican Convention happily chance to nominate persons promising an honest administration, and having the confidence of our people, the conquest will be less difficult of achievement, but in any event our assistance, to avail anything, must be cautiously, quietly and sagaciously employed.

If we avoid any organization of our people for any political purpose whatever—if we refrain from antagonizing the Republicans of this State on party questions—if we avoid all irritating collisions with the colored people and a policy of conciliation—we may state such a participation in the affairs of the State as will arrest her impending ruin. This course to avoid mind, offers the only present prospect of relief. If this fail us, it will little matter what policy we pursue. I trust in God that our people will do nothing to hinder the possibility of any such movement, however tempted by alluring hopes or just resentment.

In the view of the case which I have presented, we should take no part in the Presidential election. The dominant party would yield nothing to those who oppose their party nominee for President. In yielding this, we in fact yield nothing but a sentiment. The nominee of the Republican party will get the vote of South Carolina, whether we oppose him or no, and all the more certainly if, and because we do oppose him.

If we refrain from taking any fruitless part in the contest, should the Republicans succeed, we will have avoided giving any pretext to the incoming administration further to oppress and to persecute our people, and our wise moderation will have disarmed much of that prejudice which excludes us from participation in the public affairs of the State. Without such participation it is vain to hope for any relief. On the other hand, none of the benefits to ensue from the defeat of the Republican nominee for President can be averted by the course I have indicated. The Conservatives, if successful, must shape their general policy in accordance with the principles they have announced, and must select for Federal office, honest and competent men, whatever may be the course pursued by our people, in the election. We have, therefore, everything to gain and nothing to lose by non-action.

I do not think we are in a condition just now, to throw up our hats for any body for President, and consider it unwise in a people, situated as we are, to delude ourselves into the belief that we can mend our affairs by indulging in any such amusement. Let us have nothing to do with this political game, until we can strike with effect. If the Liberal Republicans organize in this State, let them do it. If they do not, certainly our people could have no reason to organize for the support of Mr. Greeley, unless they desired to make his defeat in this State doubly secure. The same reasoning would apply much more conclusively against the organization of the Democratic party. In my judgment we would commit a fatal blunder even to send delegates from this State to the Democratic Convention. They would represent a constituency who could not possibly elect even one elector, and whose support would damage the cause they advocate. But, while powerless for good, such action would have a capacity for evil, fatal to all our hopes of relief within the State. Nothing conceivable, within the range of probabilities, could so damage us politically, as the revival at this time of the Democratic party of this State.

One other point. If Grant be the nominee of the Republicans, he will have a greater power for good or for evil, to our unhappy people, than any other person or party. It is perhaps, hopeless to conciliate, but, in view of his possible election, it would be suicidal to exasperate him by a vain and fruitless opposition. This last consideration you may denounce as unworthy a free people. But remember, we are not a free people. While it might be dastardly to suffer our political conduct to be controlled by the fear of personal consequences, the welfare of the people is the noblest motives of the statesman. *Salus populi suprema lex.*

Very truly yours,
J. B. KERSHAW.

Hon. SIMEON FAIR, Columbia, S. C.

The Raleigh *News* says: Rev. Thomas Dawson, a delegate to the Southern Baptist Convention, from South Carolina, is the oldest Minister in the Convention, now nearly ninety years of age. He is an Englishman by birth, was a private in the 14th regiment of English troops, and fought through the battle of Waterloo under Wellington. He was sent as a Missionary to the Cherokee Nation of the Indian Territory fifty-three years ago, where he remained for many years. He still preaches regularly and expects to attend the Convention next year at Mobile, Ala.

H. W. Hendricks, Deputy United States Marshal for South Carolina, has been arrested in Atlanta for attempting to kidnap J. T. Hancock by serving upon him a warrant which proved to be a forgery. He interlined the warrant with Hancock's name. After hearing the evidence, the Court required Hendricks to give bond in the sum of \$2,500 for his appearance in the Superior Court. In passing out of the room, Hendricks was again arrested upon a bench warrant, on a charge of false imprisonment. Failing to give bond, he was committed to jail, and has the prospect before him of a sojourn in the Georgia Penitentiary.

Hon. O. S. Ferry has been re-elected United States Senator from Connecticut by a coalition of Liberal Republicans and Democrats. His opponent was Gen. Hawley, the nominee of the Grant Radicals. Seventeen Republicans refused to go into the caucus nomination, and voted for Senator Ferry, who received the entire Democratic vote. This is a signal triumph of the Liberal movement, and was received with much enthusiasm throughout Connecticut.

The American Colonization Society has three thousand applicants for a passage to Liberia. This number of colored people are anxious to embark for the Republic, where the question of color is on their own side.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

—Dr. John L. Wilkes, of Lincolnton, has been elected President of the Augusta and Hartwell Railroad.

—Andrew Johnson proposes to be a candidate for the Governorship of Tennessee on the Greeley platform.

—Mr. Peter Rowe, of Lexington County, celebrated his one hundredth birthday on Saturday the 11th inst. by giving a Masonic dinner to his many friends.

—Work is being rapidly pushed on the Port Royal Railroad, and trains are now regularly run from Beaufort to the end of the road, forty miles toward Augusta.

—That noble soldier and sterling patriot, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, whom the whole South delights to honor, urges the support of Greeley and Brown by the Democracy.

—A man named Lovell, in Washington County, Ky., a few days since, put a loaded pistol in the hands of his son and ordered him to shoot an idiot step-daughter. The boy fired and killed another sister. There is great excitement in the neighborhood.

—The State Democratic Convention of New York, in session last week at Rochester, has in effect endorsed Greeley and Brown. It has fairly and enthusiastically committed itself to the Cincinnati platform. "New York casts her sixty-six votes for Horace Greeley."

—The St. Louis *Republican* makes a capital suggestion to the Baltimore Convention. As President Grant is the representative of nine-tenths of the opponents to Greeley, it thinks he ought, by all fairness to receive the nomination at Baltimore, if they are obliged to oppose Greeley.

—Horace Greeley has withdrawn absolutely from the editorial conduct of the New York *Tribune*, and will henceforth, until further notice, exercise no control or supervision of its columns. The good sense and propriety of this action on Mr. Greeley's part is apparent to all.

—The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston *News* states that the project of forming a State ticket, upon the Liberal Republican platform, gains strength every hour. The candidates are not yet agreed upon, but the names of two prominent Judges are mentioned in connection with the movement.

—William Lucas, convicted of murdering John Sampson, of Columbia, and Edward Harris and B. Johnson, convicted of murdering Patrick Murphy, ten miles below the city, on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, have been sentenced to be hung on the 16th of August.

—Horace Greeley has received a letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis, congratulating him on his nomination and promising to support the Cincinnati ticket. Mr. Davis says that he does not expect the South will have justice in his life time, but he thinks it will have a better prospect for obtaining it under the Cincinnati ticket than any other, and consequently will give it his support.

Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, in a letter favoring the liberal movement, says: "We must destroy the military rings and organized thieving, and this preliminary work will open the way for a reconstruction of parties on the real issues which the course of events and the logic of politics will necessitate. The master is the builder. The work of destruction must precede that of construction."

—The Trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, recently in session at Raleigh, N. C., are discussing the question of removing the Seminary from Greenville, S. C. There are several propositions before the Trustees, and a committee has been appointed to visit the different localities in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia competing for the location. The removal will take place next year, it is thought, and the fall session will begin as usual at Greenville.

—On last Wednesday a young man riding upon a mule had just time enough to reach his father's place about three miles from Winnsboro, when he had been on business, when it began to rain heavily. Stripping the saddle and bridle from the mule, he jumped into the piazza of the house out of the rain, and let the animal go. The latter walked off a few yards, and was about to enter the door of the stable, when a flash of lightning came, and it fell dead in its tracks.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, May 22, 1872.

Sales of cotton for the week ending to-day 34 bales. Prices this afternoon range from 21 to 21½.
Bacon, 10 to 12½; Corn, 1.35 to 1.50; Peas, 1.35; Flour, \$10 to \$13.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Solicitor.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Belton and neighborhood, beg leave to nominate Maj. JOHN B. MOORE, of Anderson, S. C., as a suitable candidate for the office of Solicitor of the Eighth Judicial Circuit at the ensuing election.

SIGNED BY MANY VOTERS.

The friends of J. S. MURRAY, Esq., of Anderson, S. C., nominate him as a candidate for the office of Solicitor of the Eighth Judicial Circuit at the next election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES BIRNIE, Esq., of Greenville, as a candidate for Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit at the next election.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. PERRY, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Solicitor of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

For Probate Judge.

The friends of WILLIAM S. BROWN, Esq., nominate him as a suitable candidate for Probate Judge of Anderson County at the next election.

"THE FORK."

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE NOW IN MARKET.

ANDERSON C. H. S. C., May 8, 1872.

MR. JOHN H. CLARKE, Agent Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, asking my opinion of the sewing machines you are selling, I would reply: The Singer Machine is of that class which uses two threads, making the lock stitch, a stitch generally considered more reliable and preferable than the single or any other stitch not made with the shuttle or its substitute. It combines with strength, simplicity, accuracy and ease of movement, qualities which should recommend it to all seeking a reliable sewing machine. Other machines are now in the market which do good work and are well constructed, but from an examination of the principal leading machines, I believe that the combination of machinery adopted, together with good workmanship, and its numerous and superior attachments for hemming, tucking, braiding, quilting, &c., make the Singer Sewing Machine the best now offered to the public. The use of this machine is not difficult to acquire, and very ordinary intelligence will soon gain sufficient knowledge of it to do any ordinary sewing. To any one seeking a good and reliable sewing machine, durable, and capable of the whole range of work now attainable by these, there will be found in the Singer all that they desire, and in my opinion the best sewing machine now in the market.

Respect